

TWENTY JERSEY STRIKERS SHOT BY DETECTIVES

Fusillade Fired at Crowd of 100 at Carteret, Roosevelt Borough.

ONE DEAD, SIX OTHERS IN SERIOUS CONDITION

"Never Would Have Happened if I'd Been There," Says Sheriff.

GUARDS FURNISHED BY AN AGENCY IN NEWARK

Citizens Aroused and Prosecutor Starts Investigation at Once.

ROOSEVELT, N. J., Jan. 19.—Forty or fifty private detectives, sworn in by Sheriff Edward Houghton of Middlesex county as special deputies to preserve the peace at local fertilizing plants where strikes are in progress, attacked a crowd of 100 unarmed strikers, practically all foreigners, on the property of the Jersey Central Railroad, 400 feet from the Williams and Clark Fertilizer Works at Carteret in this borough, this morning, and shot down twenty men before they fell back into the company's plant.

One of the wounded men died at 6:30 o'clock to-night in the Alexian Brothers Hospital, Elizabeth. Half a dozen others were reported by physicians at a late hour to be in a very serious condition.

Mayor Joseph A. Hermann of the borough of Roosevelt, consisting of the municipalities of Carteret and Chrome: Chief of Police Harrington and his force of eight men and the greater part of the citizenry of Roosevelt were greatly worked up to-night over what they described as an unprovoked assault by imported non-residents upon defenceless men.

Appeal to Governor. The strikers themselves at a meeting to-night formulated a letter to Gov. James F. Fielder in which they appealed to him to prevent a repetition of the day's bloody doings.

The police have been relieved of the responsibility of investigating the real reason for the attack and that matter is now in the hands of Newark Fertilizer Works and the Liebig & Co. plant, both of which are owned by the American Agricultural Chemical Company, and Armour & Co.'s fertilizing plant.

Prosecutor A. A. Stein of Union county, where the wounded strikers were taken, also assisted in getting at the bottom of the tragedy.

One fact looms up large in the investigation and that is the statement of Sheriff Houghton that if he had been at the Williams & Clark plant "the shooting would never have taken place." It is understood that while the detectives were shooting down the strikers the sheriff was at the plant of Liebig & Co. at Chrome.

The guards who made the attack were furnished by the O'Brien agency of Newark, the guards of Newark Fertilizer Works and the Liebig & Co. plant, both controlled by the American Agricultural Chemical Company, and Armour & Co.'s fertilizing plant.

Many of them are said to be New Yorkers and none of them lives in this section. They came here a day or two ago with the arrival of strike breakers and entered in their first night here yesterday, but apparently used nothing but blank cartridges.

Hunt for Strike Breakers. When the 8:06 A. M. train stopped at the Williams & Clark station in Carteret the strikers were clustered about an open shed which serves as a station, waiting to see if any strike breakers were on board. Several of the pickets went aboard the train with the permission of the train crew to look over the passengers, and apparently they saw none they suspected of being strike breakers.

The detectives, who had remained in the Williams & Clark plant until just before train time, charged down from the plant with a man in front who seemed to be the leader. They lined up on the opposite side of the train, and just as the train started on its way to Chrome there was a chorus of shouts, in which the major part of the noise was made by strikers.

Then the leader discharged his revolver in the air and the next moment practically all the detectives were shooting at the strikers as fast as they could pull their triggers.

The men grouped about the station shed seemed to be the principal target, as the bullets imbedded in the woodwork of the shed gave mute testimony when the fusillade was over.

The strikers started to run at the first shot of revolvers and the blast of riot guns loaded with buckshot. Several dropped on the railroad track and at the sides of the station. Others, wounded in the legs, hobbled hundreds of feet away before they were picked up. The detectives, with revolvers aimed low, ran after the terrified ones as they scattered in all directions, and some, it is said, were even pursued into nearby swamps.

Watched by Policemen. Policemen Downing of the Roosevelt force, who was standing at Rahway avenue as the train came in, said he saw the shooting start. He was sure from his observation that not a single striker had a gun or any kind of weapon, and that the deputies point his gun heavenward and blaze away and the others immediately acted. It seemed to him, he said, that the air was a signal for action.

Downing said that after one striker

WILSON SEES NO CHANCE FOR MEDIATION NOW

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—With an air of regret President Wilson told callers to-day that he sees no signs of European peace at present. For that reason he said he will not now institute any proceedings to get mediation in the great conflict.

Wilson Not to Name Grandson 'Woodrow'

President Believes He Should Start Life Unhindered—Old Smile Returns.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Close friends of President Wilson declare that he is a changed man since the arrival of his grandson, who was born to Mrs. Francis Bowers Sayre at the White House on Sunday.

The President is said to be in more buoyant spirits than at any time in many months. He is readier with a smile and in general seems to have developed a keener interest in the personal happenings about him.

It was indicated by the President to-day that he believed his grandson might be expected to start life under better auspices than his own. He was entitled to his own individuality unhindered by the name of a President of the United States.

PORK BARREL BILL PASSES.

House Approves Measure by Vote of 164 to 81.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The rivers and harbors bill passed the House shortly after midnight by a vote of 164 to 81.

Two noteworthy things happened. Under ordinary circumstances the House would have passed the bill without a provision appropriating \$150,000 for an improvement on the Tennessee River, known as the Mussels Shoal project, was struck out and as a peace offering to the Arkansas delegation an amendment was incorporated appropriating \$150,000 for the improvement of the Arkansas River.

WHO'S TRYING TO GET THE PRESIDENT'S JOB?

Gov. Ferris Says a Prominent Democrat Is Plotting and Undermining Wilson.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 19.—After speaking for a few minutes before the Democratic State central committee here to-day, Gov. Ferris created a sensation by announcing that some prominent Democrat with a national reputation is endeavoring to undermine President Wilson and will be a candidate against him for the Presidential nomination.

Gov. Ferris, positively refusing at this time to give names, indicated that he expected to be able to show absolute proof of the plot within a short time. He said he had been told there is a letter in existence in Michigan that will prove it without a doubt, but until he sees the letter himself no name will be mentioned. "I want every Democrat in the State of Michigan to go on record as favoring the present Democratic Administration headed by Woodrow Wilson," the Governor said. "I cannot see a chance for the Democrats to win here to-day after the State is at present a movement in Michigan and other States to belittle him."

After the committee meeting the Governor said that his informant was determined to prove to him that such a plot was on foot.

"I expect to see that letter," said the Governor, "and if I do I may tell you the leader of the plot is. Until that time I shall say nothing more."

"HOT AIR" TIRES BILLY SUNDAY.

"Get Good and Busy," He Tells Anathematic Philadelphians.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—Seventy-six converts at the afternoon service and 335, mostly women, at the night service were Billy Sunday's record for the day in the Evangelical Tabernacle here. At the afternoon service Sunday strongly intimated that he was discouraged at Philadelphia's apathy toward his efforts.

"I will be in my coffin in a month if the people in the churches don't quit loafing on the job," he said. "I've never worked harder in my life than in the last two weeks. I've heard enough hot air proposals, and it's high time to get good and busy."

ROBERT S. LOVETT ILL ON TRAIN.

Record Run Made to Get Doctors for Union Pacific Chairman.

OMAHA, Jan. 19.—A special train bearing Robert S. Lovett, chairman of the Union Pacific and administrator of the Harriman estate, arrived here to-day after a record run from Iowa, doctors having been summoned by wire to meet the train.

Mr. Lovett caught a severe cold late yesterday and this morning was unable to speak or leave his bed. President Mohler of the Union Pacific announced that his condition was not dangerous.

OBJECT TO MORGAN APPRAISAL.

Both Sides Think Real Estate Expert Poor Judge of Art.

The executors of the will of J. Pierpont Morgan and the representatives of the State Comptroller Travis are dissatisfied with the appraisal of Mr. Morgan's personal effects in his city home and his two country places, was learned yesterday. The appraisal was made by Samuel Marx, a Tammany man who was selected by former Comptroller Schomer to fix the value of the art objects and other property in the Morgan house, although he has been known in the past chiefly as an expert on real estate. Marx has already collected \$15,000 for the job, of which half was paid by the Morgan estate and half by the State of New York.

A conference with the object of coming to a decision concerning the appraisal will be held in a few days by Comptroller Travis and John V. Hutchinson, recently appointed special attorney for the State. Mr. Hutchinson believes that the appraisal cannot be done properly except by experts in the various lines of art objects owned by Mr. Morgan.

BRITAIN VETOES A FREE VOYAGE FOR THE DACIA

Reply Says Request Would Constitute a Dangerous Precedent.

COTTON SHIP PREPARES TO SAIL DESPITE VETO

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Notice of Great Britain's refusal to grant a request of the United States Government that the former German steamship Dacia be permitted to carry a cargo of cotton for Germany to Rotterdam without molestation was received at the State Department to-day.

At the same time despatches from Galveston said that the Dacia had nearly finished taking on her cargo of cotton and was preparing to sail for Rotterdam to-morrow night.

Announcement of the British refusal was received from Ambassador Page. The British Government declared it could not consent to waive any of its rights in the case of the Dacia and assigned as one of the reasons for its position the fact that such action might constitute a precedent which would be invoked to the prejudice of the British position in regard to enemy ships transferred to neutral registry during the war.

While the officials of the State Department are greatly disappointed at the British refusal it was not wholly unexpected. It is not the intention of the State Department to take any further action in the case unless those interested in the Dacia should come forward with a new request entitled to consideration. Notice of Ambassador Page's report was sent by the Department to-day to Edward N. Breitling, the purchaser of the Dacia, who is in New York.

All representatives of the owner of the Dacia and of the shippers of the cotton with which she is laden have left Washington and no statements could be obtained here to-night as to what they intend to do in the matter.

Test Case Favored.

It is understood that some officials of the State Department are of the personal opinion that those interested in the Dacia should start her on a voyage to Rotterdam and bring about a test case of the issue involved.

There is reason to believe that this course may be adopted. Contracts have been made for the Dacia to deliver her cotton cargo at Bremen and the ship was to have sailed from Galveston not later than Friday last. She was detained, however, pending receipt of the British answer to the State Department's request that she be permitted to make the one voyage to Rotterdam without prejudice to the case of either country should her status ever be contested.

It is said that the freight charges on the Dacia's present cargo amount to nearly as much as was paid for the vessel when she was purchased from the Hamburg-American Line. The cotton on board of her would not be treated as contraband if the British should see her, as is expected. Thus neither the owner of the vessel nor the cotton shippers apparently stand to lose any more by venturing the trip than by defaulting on existing contracts.

Should it be decided to send the Dacia to sea the case will be watched here with the keenest interest and a decision in the case will probably be of great significance with regard to the proposal of the Administration to buy German and Austrian ships now confined to American ports and operate them as a Government owned steamship line.

It is known here that the British view of the Dacia case was partly based on

ANGLO-AMERICAN WAR ALARM IN SHIP QUESTION

Anonymous American Author of a "Daily Mail" Article Emphasizes the Peril and Lays It to German Intrigue.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Jan. 20 (Wednesday).—The Daily Mail prints prominently an article by an unnamed American living in London, who describes himself as aggressively friendly to England. The writer takes a most serious view of the result of the dispute between the United States and England in regard to contraband of war and the transfer of ships to American registry.

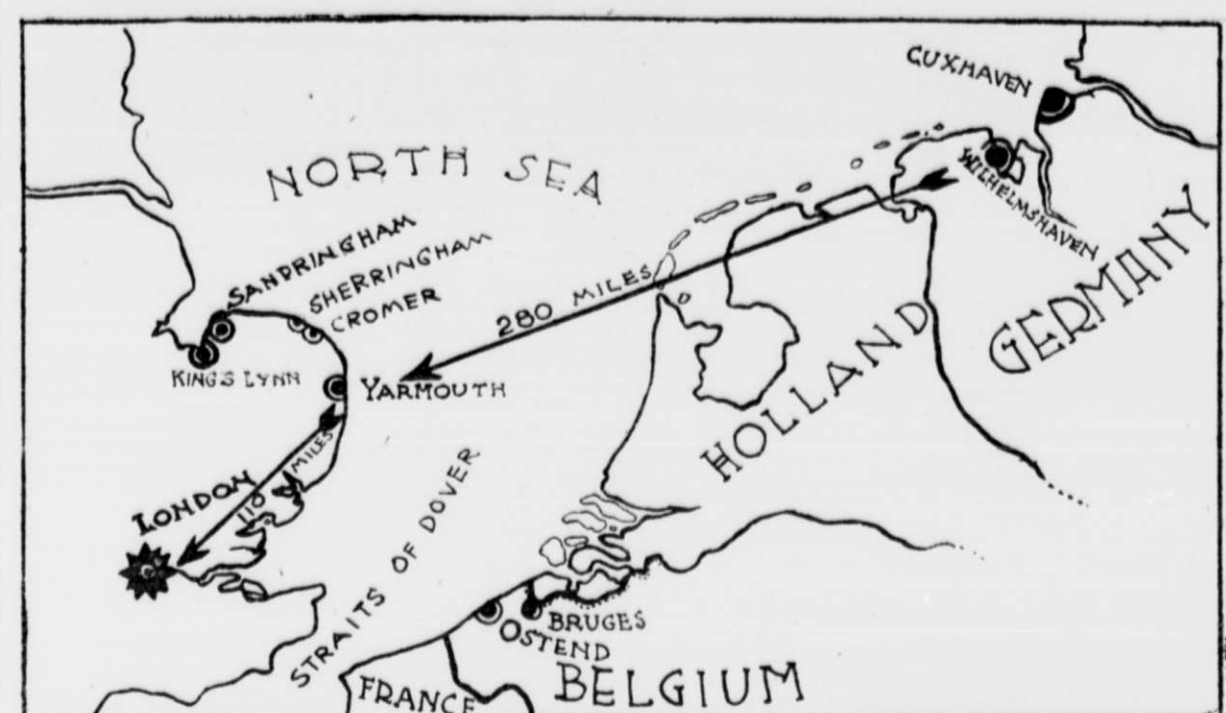
He recalls that the war of 1812 arose from matters which in their broad aspects were identical with those now pending between the two countries. The American people, he says, complain that England is interfering with the legitimate commerce of the United States. They especially resent this interference when it is based on mere suspicion. The writer continues:

"The idea of war to safeguard business interests is nowise distasteful to the average American. We should not feel at all abashed if conditions forced us to fight our next war for business."

See German Intrigue. The author of the article contends, however, that the Dacia episode is tending to become a question not of business but of national honor. He says there is no doubt that German intrigue is at the bottom of the whole matter.

He says the Administration at Washington has been duped into assuming a delicate and dangerous position, "but," he adds, "we are confronted by conditions, not theories, and if the British seize the Dacia a wave of indignation will sweep over the United States the possibilities of

FLEET OF ZEPPELINS RAIDS ENGLAND; 6 TOWNS BOMBARDED, 5 PERSONS KILLED; KING AND QUEEN HAVE NARROW ESCAPE



THE map shows some of the towns in England which were attacked by German airships. Yarmouth, on the east coast, is 110 miles from London, and is about fifty-five miles east of Sandringham, the seat of a royal palace, and King's Lynn. Yarmouth is 370 miles from the German naval base at Wilhelmshaven and 250 miles from Cuxhaven. It is 110 miles from Ostend, where the Germans may have started their attack, crossing over the Straits of Dover. The map also shows the towns of Sandringham and Cromer, which were damaged by the German bombs.

The knowledge that action favorable to the Dacia would result in the immediate release in all probability of other German and Austrian ships here by their transfer to American registry.

TWO MORE PAIRS OF BOYS DESERTED BY PARENTS

Father and Mother of "Down to Last Cent" Kiddies Confess They Abandoned Two Other Infants—Children Found in Locked Room.

Two more pairs of deserted children came to the attention of the authorities yesterday, one pair being infant brothers of the two boys abandoned recently in front of a department store with a note pinned to the clothing of one saying the parents were "down to their last cent."

The father and mother of these two children appeared to claim them. Through information given in an unsigned note they were forced to confess that last November they had abandoned two other children to chance charity, one of them two months and the other eighteen months old.

Another pair of boys, 3 and 7 years old, were rescued from the top floor of a tenement house, where they had been locked in by their parents, who had sold their belongings and departed.

INFANTS DESERTED TOO.

Parents Appear to Claim "Down to Last Cent" Babies.

When Richard and Jimmie, the two little boys left last Friday in front of a Sixth avenue department store with a note pinned to the baby's clothes—Jimmie isn't 2 yet—saying that his father and mother were "down to their last cent," ran with whoops of joy into the arms of that same father and mother yesterday everybody at the children's society patted everybody on the back. The happiness of Richard—he is 4—and Jimmie was a pretty thing to see. It stood out all the more when the events of a few hours showed that the happiness of the children was the only certainly genuine thing about the emotional incident to the reunion.

For after Richard had said to his father who is George Frederick Haeffner, "It's long time here, daddy, and I want to go home," and had been told that he should go home just as soon as the society could get work for his daddy and help him to reestablish a real home it came out that Richard and Jimmie have two younger brothers who were abandoned to the chance charity of the passer-by even as they were.

The littlest Haeffner boys, Earl, 18 months old, and a 2-year-old baby, last November a name were left in the street on November 15 last with not even a note such as Richard and Jimmie had to explain why they were abandoned and ask that their whereabouts be made known through the newspapers so their parents might claim them in better days. A paragraph telling of a foundling taken to Bellevue Hospital had informed Mrs. Haeffner of the fate of the elder of these two waifs. She had never heard of the 2-month-old baby since that night.

Mother in Home for Night.

After learning these things the society agents played Mrs. Haeffner in a home for the night and extracted a promise from her husband to come back to-day, when they will try to unravel the tangle of motives.

Mr. and Mrs. Haeffner went to the children's society rooms in Fourth avenue last Monday night. The children were asleep and it was not until yesterday morning that the reunion took place. Haeffner is a painter. He and his wife have been living recently in a room at 329 Lenox avenue. Before that they lived, at 63 West 100th street, where their parents lived. He told of being often out of work and of his attempts to care for his children, but he didn't speak of the two younger ones with his wife stoutly denied for a long time that there had been any children besides Richard and Jimmie.

Two former employers said that Haeffner in the short time they were able to give him work was sober and industrious. Ernest K. Coulter, superintendent of the society, was sure he had a good job in sight for Haeffner and he had only to choose among kind people known to him and ask that place whereabout he made home until their father got on his feet. But just then there came an unsigned note which said that if the society was interested in the Haeffners it might inquire of Mrs. Haeffner what had become of her two other children.

The note came from 63 West 100th street. The agents who went there

Explosives Are Dropped on Crowds of Men and Women.

NAVAL GUNS BRING DOWN ONE AIRSHIP

Royal Family Had Just Left Sandringham, Target of Bombs.

INVADERS FLEE AFTER TEN MINUTE ATTACK

Yarmouth Badly Damaged, Death List Being at Least Four.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Germans delivered their first but long feared Zeppelin attack against England to-night. A fleet of fast air cruisers swooped across the North Sea to the Norfolk coast, bombarded Yarmouth, sailed into the interior and dropped bombs on Sandringham, Sheringham, King's Lynn, Cromer and Beeston.

At least five persons were killed, four at Yarmouth and one, a boy, at King's Lynn. Many are believed to have been injured by the devastating missiles, which exploded with horrible force. The first flashes from the Zeppelins' searchlights were seen at 8:30 P. M., and ten minutes later the cigar shaped destroyers were seen speeding toward the coast, the whirring and buzzing of their engines clearly audible.

Warship Conquers Airship.

Not all of them escaped. At least one was brought to earth and captured, with its officers and crew, at Hunstanton, a few miles from Sandringham. It was forced to the ground by the fire of a warship lying off shore. The others apparently regained safe air and returned across the North Sea to the base whence they had come. Just how many Zeppelins the Germans used in their first aerial raid is not yet known, but from various reports it is believed that six air craft which struck the coast at Sandringham separated there, some speeding north, some south.

The royal family had left Sandringham Hall, now used as the Queen Mother Alexandra's country palace only a few hours before bombs rained down near the palace. It is reported from Sandringham to-night that none of the bombs struck the palace, but that several exploded with terrific violence near by. There is every reason to suppose that the Germans were informed of the presence at Sandringham to-day of the King and the royal family, and that the attack upon this small and insignificant town was for the sole purpose of striking a blow that would stun all England.

The buzz of an aircraft was heard over Gravesend, on the Thames, twenty miles southeast of London, at 10 o'clock to-night.

It is also reported that an air craft flew over Ipswich, sixty-six miles northeast of London, during the night.

The night and the weather were favorable to the plans of the raiders. The night was starless. The air was still. It was slightly cloudy, as mists from the sea hung low and were unstirred by air currents. From aloft the location of Yarmouth must have been clearly visible to the attackers since the lights, although reduced in number and volume, were plentiful.

Several Airships Used.

The savage precision of the attack and its terrible and pathetic results are pretty thoroughly known at this hour. What is not yet clear, however, is the tactics employed by the Germans. Apparently several Zeppelins participated in the raid, but whether they followed each other over a given and charted

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Local snow showers to-day; partly cloudy to-morrow.
Weather, mail and marine reports will be found on page 13.

Continued on Last Page.